

Grapevine

SINCE
1958

29th
YEAR

Number 343

December 1987

Page 2157

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges,
and community colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

IN THIS ISSUE

Rankings of the states on appropriations per capita and per \$1,000 personal income.	2158
Measurements of effort must be placed in context to avoid unfounded conclusions.	2159
Revenues from state and local appropriations and from tuition and fees as percentages of educational revenues.	2160
<u>Massachusetts</u> and <u>Missouri</u> tabulations for FY1988	2161
"What the Figures Are Intended to Mean," the guidelines for GRAPEVINE data	2162

* * * * *

Now Available: APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION. This annual summary contains a tabulation for each of the states which shows the appropriations figures for FY1988 and the updated figures for FY1987, as well as commentary on higher education financing in 1987, a map of percentages of two-year gains and a table of statewide and nationwide totals for fiscal years 1988, 1986, and 1978, with ten-year and two-year gains. Copies may be obtained from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036. Cost: \$3.50 (prepaid preferred) from non-members of the Association.

* * * * *

Table 60. RANKINGS OF THE STATES ON APPROPRIATIONS PER CAPITA AND PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, FISCAL YEAR 1987-88.

States (1)	Appropriation 1987-88 (2) (in \$1,000)	Appropriation Per capita* (3) (\$)	Rank (4)	Appropriation Per \$1,000** (5) (\$)	Rank (6)
Alabama	570,537	140.80	22	12.42	11
Alaska	157,157	294.30	1	16.55	2
Arizona	491,912	148.21	17	11.00	17
Arkansas	279,105	117.67	39	10.63	20
California	4,748,158	175.98	6	10.41	22
Colorado	441,021	134.99	26	8.86	37
Connecticut	409,549	128.43	33	6.55	49
Delaware	101,339	160.09	10	10.67	19
Florida	1,365,759	116.98	42	7.99	42
Georgia	759,404	124.41	36	9.25	35
Hawaii	254,672	239.80	2	16.10	4
Idaho	139,136	138.86	23	12.37	12
Illinois	1,331,564	115.27	44	7.40	44
Indiana	704,703	128.03	35	9.75	29
Iowa	441,458	154.84	12	11.60	15
Kansas	363,924	147.94	18	10.10	27
Kentucky	499,526	133.96	27	11.92	13
Louisiana	514,517	114.31	45	10.21	25
Maine	140,645	119.90	38	9.37	34
Maryland	614,657	137.72	25	8.17	41
Massachusetts	895,300	153.52	15	8.66	39
Michigan	1,313,048	143.58	20	9.72	31
Minnesota	809,963	192.21	5	12.82	10
Mississippi	362,036	137.92	24	14.20	6
Missouri	503,190	99.33	47	7.20	45
Montana	105,106	128.33	34	10.87	18
Nebraska	227,203	142.18	21	10.35	23
Nevada	112,730	117.06	41	7.58	43
New Hampshire	66,901	65.14	50	4.09	50
New Jersey	1,013,299	133.00	30	7.14	46
New Mexico	242,798	164.16	9	14.37	5
New York	2,936,954	165.26	8	9.66	32
North Carolina	1,284,076	202.76	4	16.30	3
North Dakota	118,174	174.04	7	13.95	8
Ohio	1,259,569	117.15	40	8.41	40
Oklahoma	386,266	116.87	43	9.52	33
Oregon	349,939	129.70	31	9.73	30
Pennsylvania	1,176,066	98.93	48	6.94	48
Rhode Island	126,185	129.42	32	8.88	36
South Carolina	521,016	154.28	14	13.66	9
South Dakota	74,041	104.58	46	8.85	38
Tennessee	639,237	133.09	29	11.09	16
Texas	2,231,785	133.76	28	9.92	28
Utah	257,389	154.59	13	14.07	7
Vermont	50,555	93.45	49	7.00	47
Virginia	915,818	158.25	11	10.27	24
Washington	678,482	152.06	16	10.13	26
West Virginia	236,565	123.34	37	11.66	14
Wisconsin	705,430	147.43	19	10.60	21
Wyoming	114,188	225.22	3	17.61	1
United States	34,042,052	141.58		9.68	

*State appropriations divided by the U.S. Census Bureau's civilian population estimates for 1985.

**State appropriations divided by personal income as reported by the U.S. Commerce Department, 1985.

MEASUREMENTS OF EFFORT

"We emphasize that comparisons are of limited usefulness but have value if correctly interpreted." This quotation, which appears at least once a year in GRAPEVINE, is especially true when using the data presented in Table 60. Scales which rank states on measurements such as per capita and per \$1,000 personal income have the advantage of reducing large figures such as billions of dollars to smaller entities, such as "every person in the state pays so many dollars for higher education." Comparisons between states of relative population and wealth are facilitated by these two measures. The obvious limitation is that state appropriations for operating expenses represent only one source of public support for higher education, albeit a very large and important source. "State appropriations account for most of the government appropriations to public institutions. For example, in 4-yr public institutions, more than nine-tenths (94%) of all government appropriations came from state sources. . . In 2-year public colleges, almost three-quarters (72 %) of all government appropriations came from state sources.** It would appear, then, that there is some validity to ranking states on appropriations per capita and per \$1,000 personal income. In instances where it can be clearly shown that a state derives a sizeable amount of support from sources other than state taxes, a better comparison using the per capita and \$1,000 personal income scales might be for that state to look at only its own dollar amounts over time and to determine its effort on the basis of its own wealth and population and the relationship of those amounts to the national averages. Table 61 provides a useful illustration of additional data beyond state tax appropriations which should be considered in a more complete analysis of support for higher education.

State and Local Revenues: Table 61 shows the ratio of revenues from tax sources, both state and local, to the total funds from all sources for higher education. While the national average of 58% of total support comes from combined state and local sources, the portions which come from local revenues will vary greatly, from no local revenues in 17 of the states to a sizeable sum in those states with large community college systems which are partially supported by local taxes.**

Tuition: After tax revenues, the second largest source of support for higher education comes from tuition and fees. As Table 61 indicates, there is wide variation among the states on this measure. It could be argued that tuition represents an individual contribution rather than public support, but there does seem to be a relationship between the percentages of support which come from tax sources and those from tuition and fees. An hypothesis which comes immediately to mind is that states with higher percentages of tax support will have lower percentages of support from tuition and fees and that the converse will also be true. The chart below appears to support this hypothesis.

(A)	High appropriations (above 63%)/ Low tuition (below 15%)	Of the 14 states in this category 11 appear in both
(B)	High tuition (23% and above)/ Low appropriations (below 50%)	Of the 11 states in this category 8 appear in both

*U. S. Department of Education. Current Funds Revenues and Expenditures in Institutions of Higher Education, (March 1987) p. 13.

**Halstead, Kent. State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1987, Table 5, pp. 87-99.

WHAT THE FIGURES ARE INTENDED TO MEAN

The data for this report are supplied by key persons in each state who report them to the monthly newsletter, Grapevine. The ground rules used to achieve an approach to uniformity of reporting are enumerated below. Diversities of practice among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to accomplish absolute comparability among states and among institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are of limited usefulness but have value if correctly interpreted.

1. Include only sums appropriated for operating expenses. Exclude appropriations for capital outlay.
2. Include only sums derived from state tax funds. Exclude funds derived from federal sources, local sources, student fees, or any other source other than state tax funds.
3. Include sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. (Examples: funds intended for faculty salaries and/or fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amounts disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.)
4. Include sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
5. Include sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
6. Include sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes which are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
7. Include appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.

Center for Higher Education
College of Education
Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761-6901

Grapevine

Edward Hines, Director and Editor
M.M. Chambers, Founding Editor
Gwen B. Pruyne, Managing Editor

Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than the Editors.

GRAPEVINE is circulated to key persons in the fifty states. Not Copyrighted.

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Normal, Illinois
Permit No. 1

Return postage guaranteed

MASSACHUSETTS

Table 62 Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1987-88, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Massachusetts	
Amherst	166,702
Boston	61,489
Worcester	29,707
President's office	698
Subtotal, U of M,	258,596
University of Lowell	52,407
Southeastern Mass Univ	31,217
State Colleges	
Salem	20,474
Bridgewater	19,675
Fitchburg	16,395
Worcester	13,351
Framingham	13,172
Westfield	12,977
North Adams	9,156
Mass Maritime	8,493
Mass College of Art	8,747
Subtotal, S C's,	122,440
Community Colleges	
Springfield	13,657
North Shore	12,789
Massasoit	12,752
Northern Essex	10,945
Bunker Hill	10,034
Holyoke	9,938
Middlesex	8,354
Bristol	8,234
Roxbury	8,130
Quinsigamond	7,708
Berkshire	6,818
Mass Bay	6,746
Cape Cod	6,516
Mt Wachusett	6,433
Greenfield	5,604
Subtotal, C C's,	134,658
Fringe benefits	132,086
Collective bargaining*	51,307
Board of Regents	4,159
Scholarships	84,390
Other	24,039
Total	895,300

*The campus appropriations include partial collective bargaining costs; therefore, comparisons with former years will not be accurate.

MISSOURI

Table 63. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1987-88, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Missouri*	262,509
State Univ & Colleges	
Southwest	41,103
Central	29,796
Southeast	26,978
Northeast	22,641
Northwest	15,653
Western	10,747
Southern	10,742
Lincoln	8,877
Harris-Stowe	4,158
Subtotal, U & C's,	170,695
Aid to public jr colleges	56,417
Student aid**	8,680
Coord Board for Higher Ed	777
Other	4,111
Total	503,189

*Includes hospital and clinics, Inst of Psychiatry and kidney program.

**Includes the student grant program, prospective teacher loans and administration of aid programs.

STATE POLICY FORMATION IN
ILLINOIS HIGHER EDUCATION

A new book by this title has been written by Franklin G. Matsler and Edward R. Hines. It presents a brief history of the politics of higher education in Illinois including the creation of the governing structures (often called a system of systems), the establishment of the senior institutions and new programs, the early development of the community colleges, and the issue of access as it relates to the state scholarship commission. One chapter presents a selected literature and conceptual framework. It may be ordered from the Center for Higher Education, 535 DeGarmo Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. \$7.50, prepaid.

Table 61. REVENUES FROM STATE AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION AND FEES AS PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL REVENUES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FISCAL YEAR 1985*

State and Local Appropriations			Tuition and Fees		
Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1	Alaska	73.6	1	New Hampshire	43.3
2	District of Columbia	73.5	2	Vermont	40.2
3	Wyoming	69.8	3	Pennsylvania	33.7
4	Oklahoma	66.6	4	Ohio	29.4
5	Florida	65.8	5	Delaware	28.7
5	West Virginia	65.8	6	Michigan	26.6
7	North Carolina	65.5	7	Colorado	25.5
8	Montana	65.3	8	Maryland	25.2
9	Texas	65.2	9	South Dakota	25.0
10	Louisiana	64.9	10	Indiana	23.9
10	Massachusetts	64.9	11	Rhode Island	23.6
10	New York	64.9	12	New Jersey	22.4
13	Hawaii	64.6	13	Missouri	22.2
14	South Carolina	64.1	14	Maine	22.1
15	California	63.4	15	Connecticut	22.0
16	Kansas	61.7	16	Virginia	21.9
17	Georgia	61.5	17	Wisconsin	19.8
18	New Jersey	61.2	18	New York	19.7
19	Arkansas	60.6	19	Minnesota	19.4
20	Mississippi	60.4	20	Illinois	19.2
21	Kentucky	60.0	21	Arizona	18.5
22	Nebraska	59.1	22	Iowa	18.1
23	Alabama	58.6	22	Oregon	18.1
24	Connecticut	57.9	24	North Dakota	17.9
25	Illinois	57.8	25	Tennessee	17.8
26	Wisconsin	57.4	26	Mississippi	17.5
27	Tennessee	57.2	27	Montana	17.4
28	Arizona	56.8	28	Kansas	17.2
29	Idaho	55.6	28	Nebraska	17.2
30	Rhode Island	55.2	30	Alabama	16.5
31	Missouri	55.1	31	South Carolina	16.4
32	Iowa	54.9	32	Kentucky	15.8
32	North Dakota	54.9	33	Georgia	15.5
34	Maryland	54.6	33	Nevada	15.5
35	Virginia	53.5	35	Louisiana	15.3
36	Nevada	53.2	36	Idaho	15.3
37	Washington	51.6	37	Arkansas	14.9
38	Oregon	51.3	38	Florida	14.8
39	Indiana	50.4	39	Washington	14.7
40	New Mexico	50.2	39	West Virginia	14.7
41	Maine	49.0	41	Massachusetts	13.8
42	Utah	48.9	42	Utah	12.9
43	Michigan	48.2	43	Oklahoma	12.6
44	Minnesota	47.9	44	California	11.6
45	Ohio	47.7	45	Hawaii	10.3
46	South Dakota	45.7	46	New Mexico	10.0
47	Pennsylvania	43.1	47	North Carolina	9.6
48	Colorado	41.5	48	Texas	8.6
49	Delaware	40.2	49	Wyoming	8.3
50	New Hampshire	30.5	50	District of Columbia	7.0
51	Vermont	20.6	51	Alaska	6.5
	U.S. average	58.0		U.S. average	17.9

* Source for the charts above is the latest edition of State Higher Education Profiles: 1985, published by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education. Drawn from the HEGIS survey, the data is for 1985, the most recent summary available. The 518 page book is a compendium of higher education statistics covering each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. It presents data on fall enrollments, full-time faculty, revenues, expenditures, financial indicators, and degrees and other formal awards conferred. As evidenced above, the statistics are indexed to national averages and the states are ranked on selected statistics. Copies of the book are available for \$22.00 (prepaid) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (Request stock number 065-000-00313-9.)